

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.4190, 51.5584,  
-17.0305)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.4190, 51.5584,  
-17.0305)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1B2497
RGB	27, 36, 151
RGB Percent	11%, 14%, 59%
CMY	0.8941, 0.8588, 0.4078
CMYK	0.82, 0.76, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	236°, 70%, 35%
HSV	236°, 82%, 59%
XYZ	6.6688, 3.7291, 29.6465
YIQ	46.4190, -42.2790, 33.8570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

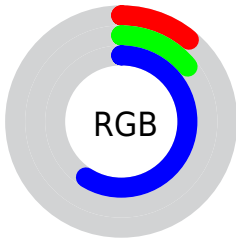
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 35, 151
Decimal	1778839
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.75, 39.18, -62.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 74.026, 301.953
Yxy	3.7291, 0.1665, 0.0931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279968919 (0xFF1B2497)
YUV	46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305
Hunter-Lab	19.3110, 27.8485, -77.5052




# Details

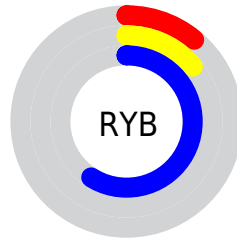
The YUV color **46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **131.5810, -51.5584, 17.0305**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.3220, 52.0993, -3.7904**, and **11.2860, 43.2430, -9.8978** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.7160, 57.8210, -19.0449**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.1220, 45.2959, -15.0160**.

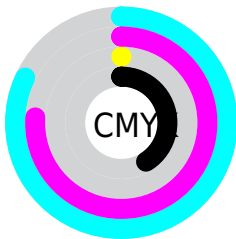
# Distribution







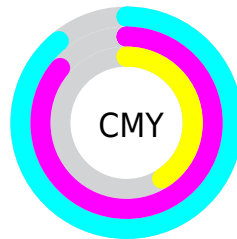
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (14%)
-  Blue (59%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (14%)
-  Blue (59%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (41%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (86%)
-  Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.4190, 51.5584,  
-17.0305

■ 46.4190, 51.5584,  
-17.0305

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 22.9410, 49.8221,  
-20.1193

■ 100.3220, 52.0993,  
-3.7904

■ 11.2860, 43.2430,  
-9.8978

■ 126.9740, 53.2568,  
-1.7312

■ 10.1970, 31.4549,  
-8.9428

■ 152.6000, 50.4832,  
1.2278

■ 8.0480, 20.6823,  
-7.0581

■ 177.4190, 38.2474,  
5.7715

■ 4.3660, 11.6516,  
-3.8290

■ 201.9390, 26.1591,  
9.7005

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 226.7580, 13.9233,

14.2442

247.3690, 3.7621,  
6.6924

46.4190, 51.5584,  
-17.0305

46.4190, 51.5584,  
-17.0305

33.7160, 57.8210,  
-19.0449

59.1220, 45.2959,  
-15.0160

23.6710, 62.7732,  
-20.7595

71.8250, 39.0333,  
-13.0015

84.5280, 32.7707,  
-10.9871

97.2310, 26.5081,  
-8.9726

110.2330, 20.0981,  
-6.3433

■ 122.9360, 13.8356,  
-4.3289

■ 135.6390, 7.5730,  
-2.3144

■ 148.3420, 1.3104,  
-0.2999

■ 161.0450, -4.9522,  
1.7145

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



56.2470, 55.5872, -49.3286



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



47.5940, 29.7802, 61.7461

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



45.7820, -22.5705, 52.8112



49.3490, 3.7719, -43.2791

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



131.5810, -51.5584, 17.0305

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



41.6770, -20.5468, -36.5507



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



51.1330, -25.2086, 12.1614

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



40.3650, -19.8999, 82.9949



38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767



56.3200, 27.9432, -49.3926



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



49.4700, 11.1073, 77.6408



38.7420, -19.0998, -33.9767



46.4820, -4.6746, -40.7647

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



154.9340, 20.2455, -6.9581



112.7840, 13.9105, -75.2326



74.4800, 12.0884, -3.9290



227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



99.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305



32.3340, 80.6873, -26.6029



56.6840, 46.4978, 19.5711



69.9120, 3.4944, -0.7998



21.8300, 58.2578, -19.1449



2.0690, 5.3890, -1.8145



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



65.1020, -14.3473, 75.3325



61.6020, -22.4818, 117.8670



121.3160, -46.4978, -19.5711



71.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182



43.0000, -16.2690, 85.0690

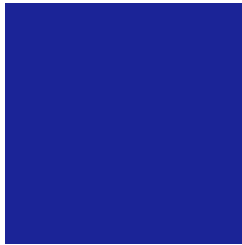


4.0010, -1.4795, 7.8921



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

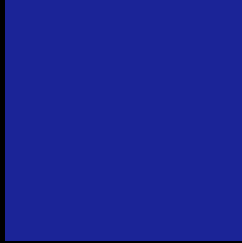
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

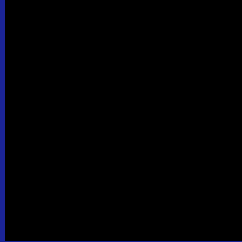
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.4190, 51.5584,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305

### Protanopia

43.7650, 33.1469, -38.3819

### Deuteranopia

43.7020, 25.2899, -38.3267



## Tritanopia

43.1030, 10.3022, -37.8013

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305

## Protanomaly

44.9430, 39.9611, -30.6450

## Deuteranomaly

44.8630, 34.5775, -30.5749

## Tritanomaly

44.4580, 25.4102, -30.2197

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.8910, 18.7877, -6.0434

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(27, 36, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 36, 151)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 36, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 36, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(27, 36, 151) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 36, 151) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 36, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 36, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 36, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 36,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.4190, 51.5584, -17.0305 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 36, 151) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 36,  
151) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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